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CAN THEY DO IT?

The Protectionist Schemers Trying to Steal the Senate.

THEY HAVE MILLIONS OF MONEY,

Which They Will Turn Loose in the West to Defeat Justice.

GROUP OF THE DAY AT WASHINGTON

Speaker Crisp Doesn't Talk About That Banquet—Who Tom Johnson Is—A Unique Type-Setting Contest.

Washington, December 14.—(Special.)—The protectionist schemers who are endeavoring to make a free trade bill a matter of fact, if the democrats get a fair deal in Montana and Wyoming, they will control the organization of the senate. The democrats accuse the republicans of attempting to control the senate. The republicans are making an effort to get it and it is not certain by any means that the democrats will be able to organize that body.

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It is known that the republican managers could get several million dollars if necessary to control the senate, and in view of this, the situation is extremely critical to the democrats.

Senators Gorman, Hill, Carlisle and Brice, who have charge of the matter on the part of the democrats, realize the full importance of controlling the senate and will do everything in their power to get it. Senator Gorman himself believes that the democrats will have control and he is probably correct, but there are some democratic senators who are beginning to fear that the republicans will encircle them out of what is really in the grasp of the democrats.

Mr. Crisp's Dignified Silence.

Mr. Elihu Anderson, president of the Reform Club, is out in an interview this afternoon in which he says he sent Speaker Crisp a letter on the subject of his treatment by the Reform Club, last Saturday night. He adds that Speaker Crisp is not at liberty to publish that letter if he sees fit. To all newspaper men today who asked for the copy of the letter or a statement from the speaker, Mr. Crisp has replied that he has no public comments to make upon the manner of his treatment and is doing nothing to say in other words. Speaker Crisp has been silent on the subject of the dinner.

Mr. Mills to Elihu Anderson.

Senator Mills, of Texas, today sent the following letter to Mr. Elihu Anderson, president of the Reform Club, New York city, regarding the Crisp incident:

Colonel E. Anderson, President of the Reform Club—Dear Sir: It is stated in The New York Sun of the 13th instant that I said to several democrats on Saturday afternoon, the 10th instant: "Speaker Crisp has come to town with a speech prepared, but I don't think he will have an opportunity to deliver it." The Tribune of the same date says that I am reported to have said: "Speaker Crisp has got a speech ready for delivery at the Reform Club dinner tonight and has given it out to the press, but he won't get a chance to fire it off. He will find that this is a show."

Both of these statements are false—wholly false. I never knew that Mr. Crisp was in town to speak or had a speech prepared, or that he was invited to the banquet, or that he was in the city, until I sat down to the table and saw his name on the program and the seat he was to occupy. He soon appeared with him and I advanced and shook hands with him as usual. I learned from the time in the papers on Sunday morning that he was indignant at his treatment. I said then and say today that I do not believe in the slightest disrespect, and I have no more connection with the matter than I have in the moon. R. Q. MILLS.

Tom Johnson is an Amateur.

Congressman Tom Johnson, the man who made the vicious and foolish attack at the Reform Club dinner in New York last Saturday night, is an amateur statesman who is a failure in a career in which congress he has been to an expert.

Johnson has had a remarkably successful career financially. He is a Kentuckian by birth, but has lived in Indiana and Ohio out of most of his life. He has made his money as a very firm believer in Henry George's single tax theory. It was he who inserted Henry George's entire book in a speech and had it printed in the congressional directory copies of this book as campaign literature. Of course leading democrats did not like the book, but Johnson's head was set upon it, and he would speak, and they could do nothing with him.

Johnson does not stay in Washington very much and has never cut any figure in congress other than that made by the printing of Henry George's book. He has probably never addressed the speaker hall of the house, but has been a member of the house, but does considerable talking on the outside.

To Stick Type for Fun.

There was a unique typesetting contest between Congressman Anne Cummings and Mr. Walter Williams, correspondent of The Chicago Herald, here the other day. It was Sunday evening. They were in the Press Club when the question came up as to who was the fastest typesetter. Each man had a bet was made.

As they began to type in the office of the Post both failed to find the "u" box. The operators were much amused. Williams found the box first, and getting the best start, won the contest.

Now there is to be a contest of a thousand words to be entered into by all congressmen and newspaper correspondents who have been printers. Senator Hawley and Congressman Cummings, of Iowa, several other

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And Thought to Be on His Deathbed.

SUFFERING FROM DISEASED LUNGS.

A Projected Trip to California Abandoned.

ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL WEAKNESS.

More Physicians Called in—What Father Ducey's Visit Means—Mr. Blaine Will Die a Catholic.

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Rev. Father Ducey's visit to the Blaine residence at this time has naturally revived the talk about Blaine embracing the Roman Catholic faith. A strong belief prevails here that it is Mr. Blaine's desire to die a communicant of the church of which his mother was a devout member.

Senator Gibson's Condition.

Little Rock, December 14.—Dr. Garrett, the physician attending Senator Gibson, stated tonight that his patient is being kept alive, but is liable to pass away at any moment.

A RIGID QUARANTINE.

And Close Medical Examination Necessary to Keep Cholera Away.

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THE COLONEL WAS DRUNK.

Evidence Against Elliott F. Shepard in a Damage Suit.

New York, December 14.—The third day's hearing in the suit brought by Frank Gray against Elliott F. Shepard, of New Mexico, convicted of adultery; Benjamin Martinez, of Texas, convicted of smuggling, and Wesley Wooten, of Maryland, convicted of illegal gambling; John M. Cox, of Mississippi, convicted of violating revenue laws. His imprisonment was remitted on the payment of fine and costs. John was convicted of perjury and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment, his sentence reduced to four months.

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Discussing the Anti-Option Bill in the Senate House Proceedings.

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The Alabama Senator Makes a Speech in Favor of the Nicaragua Canal.

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Meeting of the Peace Society.

Philadelphia, December 14.—At the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society here today, the president, Dr. Sarah T. B. Evans, in her address, discussed the question of labor and capital, strikes and the human family and there was no better way out of the dilemma than by a vote of 55 to 20, had adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of international arbitration.

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ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Details of the Bloody Battle at San Ygnacio.

BEFORE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

And Troops of the Mexican Army, Led by General Garcia.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE DEFEATED.

And the Revolutionists Crossed the River Into the United States—Troops Watching the Rio Grande.

Guerra, Mex., December 14.—The government telegraph line, which passes through this place, has been repaired, and for the first time a complete official report of the bloody battle near San Ygnacio was sent to military headquarters yesterday. The invasion of the revolutionists has produced intense excitement throughout the Rio Grande border country, both on the United States and Mexican side of the river. The battle took place about fifteen miles from this place, and an order for reinforcements was brought in by couriers while the fight was still in progress.

Major Juan E. Squebel, commander of the garrison, left immediately with a force of 150 soldiers, but when they reached the place they found that the revolutionists had crossed the river into the United States, taking with them about twenty prisoners, forty horses and a large amount of ammunition and guns.

Fighting Against Odds.

The Mexican soldiers fought nobly. They were only forty-five in number, but held their ground and continued to fight as long as there was any possible chance of defeating the invaders. Captain Segar, who was in command of the government troops, led charge after charge against the opposing forces, which numbered about 200. He was outnumbered and was killed by a pistol shot from the leader of the revolutionists, formerly a prominent ranchman in Starr county, Texas.

General Garcia, commander of this military zone, with headquarters at Wier, has issued orders that all troops stationed along the frontier be on the lookout for bands of revolutionists and show them no mercy. All revolutionists captured this side of the border will be dead ones.

A SHORT BREATHING SPELL.

Governor Tillman Grants a Respite and Explains Why.

Columbia, S. C., December 14.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman today unexpectedly reprieved until January 27th, the sentence of Wade Hampton, who was sentenced to hang last Friday for the murder of Major James H. Hammond, an ex-governor of South Carolina. The governor had reprieved Hampton on the ground that he was a man of high standing and that he was a man of high standing and that he was a man of high standing.

STRUCK THE WRONG MAN.

A Gang of Toughs Shot Down by a Mine Manager.

Big Stone Gap, Va., December 14.—A crowd of toughs gathered in the office of the Daisy Iron mines, at Hogan standing forty miles from here, the other night and told an old darky woman who slept in the room, that they proposed to turn her out, and it is almost certain that he will be hanged on the day to which he has been reprieved.

DR. BRIGGS SAYS

The Salvation Army Is One of the Most Powerful Religious Organizations.

New York, December 14.—Dr. Briggs, of the Western Conference of Faithfuls, today said that the Salvation Army, he said, was one of the most powerful organizations in the world. It used the Bible but it used the reason and especially the reason of the Bible. The court took recess until tomorrow.

WAILS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

At the Mouth of the Pit Where an Explosion Occurred.

London, December 14.—By an explosion today at Bannfurning colliery, Wigan, not less than fifty lives were lost. Multitudes rushed towards the mine. The greatest excitement was caused by the explosion. It was soon ascertained that a large number of women and children were among the victims. It is believed the explosion was caused by accumulated coal gas.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE

At the Meeting of the Archbishops at Their Recent Meeting.

Baltimore, December 14.—There has just been issued for private circulation among the bishops of the Catholic church in the United States an authentic "abstract of the minutes of the third annual conference of the most reverend archbishops of the United States." His eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, opened the conference with prayer. Archbishop Ireland tendered his resignation as secretary of the board, and Bishop Chapelle was chosen instead. Then the cardinal introduced the apostolic delegate, the Most Reverend Archbishop Sapelli. He informed the metropolitans that he had been commissioned by the holy father to speak to them in his name on the question of Catholic education. He then read and explained fourteen propositions which he laid before the archbishops for the purpose of finally settling the school question, and of indicating the means that should be adopted for the imparting of religious instruction to Catholic children. After having declared that this statement was made in the name of the pope Monsignor Sapelli went on to say that he had been charged moreover by Leo XIII to inform the metropolitans that as it has been customary with the holy see to appoint apostolic delegates to reside permanently in countries where a hierarchy is well established and religion is flourishing, it was the pope's heartfelt desire that a permanent apostolic delegate should be established in the United States with the concurrence of the most reverend archbishops.

At the afternoon session of the same day the document presented by Monsignor Sapelli was taken up and some modifications suggested. Monsignor Sapelli, who afterwards entered the meeting explained that the document represented the mind of the pope, which did not admit of discussion.

AN ASSASSIN'S SHOT.

Another Tragedy in Kemper County, Mississippi.

WILLIAM BECKHAM SHOT DEAD

While Sitting at His Fireside with His Family,

AND WITH HIS BABY ON HIS KNEE

The Cowardly Deed Supposed to Have Been Done by Tolbert Sympathizers, as Threats Were Made.

Meridian, Miss., December 14.—(Special.)—Hardly had Kemper county settled down from the excitement of the Tolbert tragedy before it is aroused by another chapter in its bloody history.

News has just reached here of a dastardly assassination Monday night committed by Tolbert's sympathizers. William Beckham, a peaceable farmer, living near Fort Stephens, was shot down Monday night while seated at his own fireside surrounded by his family and friends. Beckham was holding his baby on his knee when the assassin crept up to the window and sent a volley crashing through his skull. Beckham handed the child to his wife, with the remark "Take the baby, I am shot," and immediately expired.

Beckham was accused by Tolbert's friends with having revealed the hiding place and caused the capture of Tom and Walter Tolbert and threats of vengeance had been made.

No other cause can be assigned for the deed as Beckham was well liked by his neighbors. Vigilant efforts are being made to detect the guilty parties in which event summary justice will be meted out.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN ROBBERY.

Another Arrest Made by Detectives at Huntington, W. Va., December 14.—Chief of Police Turley cleared up the Chesapeake and Ohio vestibule train robbery and murder, by morning by the arrest of Tom Collins, at Brodick, just across the river in Ohio. He is charged with the murder of a German passenger and being a confederate of Burdett Forgy, who was arrested last night. Captain Forgy has identified the men. Collins is in jail, while Forgy is allowed to remain at his home on Virginia avenue under guard, where he is suffering from a wound in the shoulder made by the conductor's bullet.

Tom Collins Confesses.

Burdett Forgy, arrested for the train robbery, refuses to say anything. Tom Collins, however, who was also arrested, has confessed. He said:

"It was Forgy and I who attempted the robbery. He was the ringleader and he over-persuaded me into it. We have been planning the robbery two weeks and we procured the weapons and armed ourselves heavily.

He thought we could get through without trouble. Forgy fixed our masks and sewed them into the front edges of our hats. She told me she didn't want her husband to engage in such business as this, but we were entering on. He insisted, however.

"We went to the passenger depot shortly before midnight and waited until the train came. As it started out we boarded the coach in front of the sleeper. We adjusted our masks in the vestibule. Forgy passed rapidly through the car, then he turned and brandishing a revolver in each hand, warning the passengers to keep still. He said there would be no trouble, but when he reached the other end of the car, he was met by a woman and two men and a German jump on his back and hurl him down. There was a struggle and confusion, and I heard several shots fired. I hesitated some as they ran to my help. As I came up to him I fired. I don't know whether I hit the German or not, but I think my ball went into the floor. He occurred. I felt the sting of a bullet and knew I had been shot. A deadly sickness came over me and I dropped my pistol and ran. I heard the German shout for me. I ran to the door and saw the German jump on my back and hurl me down. 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## EXONERATED.

Judge Guber Fully Vindicated by the Committee.

## THE SENATE HEARS THE REPORT

An Exhaustive Review of the Charges and the Evidence—The Special Order for Tomorrow.

The Guber investigating committee has completed its labors, and in its report completely exonerates Judge Guber.

Eight hundred pages of typewritten evidence were taken and the joint committee's report covers twenty-eight pages of typewritten matter.

The report was presented in the senate last night by Senator Wooten, chairman of the joint committee.

The report is prefaced with the remark that although the issues presented in the memorial appeared to be very few, the evidence taken is very voluminous. The committee labored on the investigation from November 11th until November 29th in hearing testimony.

A very large part of the testimony relates to the personal relations between the memorialists and Judge Guber. The origin of the charges against Judge Guber are traced with a sketch of the trial of the house burners at the Pickens superior court in 1880. The report says that the committee failed to find that there was an amount of personal heat in the trial of Pendley between the court and counsel for the defense greater than is frequently found.

It is the opinion of the committee that the judge did not abuse his discretion in refusing to grant the motion for a new trial or the supersedeas. The report says:

"If it ought to be the rule that upon the filing of a motion for a new trial or a motion in arrest of judgment a supersedeas should be granted, in a criminal case, that is a matter to be corrected by legislative enactment for the government of judges, and in the absence of such enactment, only such an abuse of discretion as is shown to be clearly and indisputably malicious and tyrannical will justify legislative condemnation."

In the opinion of the committee, all these matters as to changes in the motion for new trial made prior to the approval of the motion are matters of practice. They may be good practice, or they may be bad practice, but they are not matters which go to the extent of sustaining charges of corruption. If the charges were made after the approval of the motion, and after it had become a record of the court, it would be otherwise.

If this practice is deemed so bad as to require its prohibition, it is a matter to be corrected by legislative enactment, but so long as it is not thus prohibited, it is not a matter for legislative inquiry and condemnation.

The same may be said of the practice of hearing argument upon a motion before the grounds are approved. In the opinion of the committee it is a bad practice, but it is not a matter which goes to the extent of sustaining charges of corruption. It is a matter which goes to the extent of sustaining charges of corruption.

The last complaint made by the memorialists is that the judge oppressively and wantonly denied a rule against them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for the removal of the record in this case from the Pickens superior court, when as they allege the judge knew that they did not have such record.

It is conceded that Judge Guber was hasty in the issuance of the rule, the fact that he instructed the clerk not to serve the rule upon the memorialists if they produced the papers, and the additional fact that he set the two telegrams as above stated, to save them from the annoyance and expense of attending the Pickens court to answer the charge that the rule was issued by him oppressively and wantonly for purpose of punishing the memorialists.

An inspection of the evidence in this case shows that a rule against the memorialists is the greater part of it, relates to the question of the personal animosities between the memorialists and the judge, and the memorialists in the opinion of the committee this evidence is properly passed over by them without discussion or comment. The legitimate scope of a legislative investigation does not extend to the ordinary differences between court and counsel, or to the ordinary differences between the memorialists and the judge.

If it did, each legislative body would be burdened with investigations of this character. Legislative inquiries into judicial conduct should be limited to charges which import the graver official misdemeanors, for the correction of which the constitution vests the power in the people of the state, and the honor of the public should be maintained, as well as its purity, while it is the obligation of the state to see that the powers of the bench are not exercised either tyrannically or oppressively to the dishonor of the state.

President Clay took the floor and asked the senate not to take action on the report before today. He wanted the senators to have time to think over the report and vote intelligently on it. The report was made the special order for tomorrow. One hundred copies were ordered printed for the use of the senate.

## PARSON PICKETT MOVES

He Abandons the Ninth District for the Seventh.

Rev. Thad Pickett has abandoned the ninth district.

This news will be eagerly read all over the state, and will cause a great deal of surprise.

The reverend gentleman has grown weary of the want of appreciation shown by the people of the ninth district, and will hereafter court the voters of the neighboring district, now represented by Hon. John W. Maddox.

Mr. Pickett is now a citizen of Gordon county where he has bought a farm. Gordon county is in the seventh district, formerly represented in congress by Dr. Felton.

When he entered upon his recent race for congress the parson quietly announced to a few close friends that if he should be defeated he would no longer remain a citizen of a county which had no better sense than to reject him. It was with much trepidation, therefore, that the citizens of the district watched the result of the congressional election.

In the conflict Mr. Tate won. The friends of the parson begged him to give them another chance, which he regretfully did, declaring that only the great love he bore for them forced him to this step. An effort was made to work up a successful canvass to put the parson in the ordinary's chair. This failed and the decision was made. The parson at once bargained for a home in Gordon county, and now his mail must be sent there.

Now that the parson has chosen a new field for his labors, the question is asked whether he is going to keep up his everlasting race for congress? If so, Colonel Maddox might as well get ready for an old time ninth district rough and tumble fight, in which Pickett will furnish the protections.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.


**Royal Baking Powder**  
 ABSOLUTELY PURE  
 25 WHOLESALE ST. THE TRADE GENERAL

## A BLOODY HATCHET.

It Was Introduced Yesterday in the Trial of Walter Johnson.

## KILLING OF HENRY FREELAND REVIEWED

The Legal Outcome of the Rock Battle That Was Fought a Few Weeks Ago. Argument Will Begin Today.

The trial of Walter Johnson for the killing of Henry Freeland was commenced before Judge Richard Clark yesterday morning.

A large number of spectators were seated in the courtroom, and the hearing from beginning to end was full of interest. Mr. Frank Haralson and Mr. Clinton Gowdy appeared for the defendant, while the state was represented by Acting Solicitor B. H. Hill.

The prisoner throughout the day appeared to be perfectly calm and self-possessed, and not a syllable of the evidence escaped his ears.

His wife and little child, an infant of perhaps a dozen months were also in the courtroom and two other ladies who were likewise members of the family.

Several friends of both of the parties were present and occupied seats within the bar.

## Introduction of Testimony.

Quite a number of witnesses were introduced for the prosecution, the principal witness being the friend and associate of the murdered man, who figured in the rock battles with John Johnson. Johnson was placed upon the witness stand and testified that he and Freeland were in the billiard saloon of the National hotel where they met Walter Johnson.

Freeland and Johnson had previously had a falling out over a game of poker and neither of them had spoken for several months.

Johnson, however, on entering the saloon had invited Freeland to join him in a game of pool. The invitation was accepted and several games were played, after which Johnson retired with only a nickel in his pocket.

Together they left the saloon and after moving a few paces along the sidewalk, Johnson made the remark that Freeland ought to "set them up."

Freeland agreed and together they entered the bar and all tilted a glass.

After this friendly tribute to Bacchus they agreed to have a game of poker, and resolved upon a pine thicket not far from the Marietta road.

They boarded the train and on their way out Johnson referred to the old difficulty. He also alluded to the fact that in the barroom he had only been treated to a 10 cent drink, while the others had each swallowed the equivalent of 15 cents.

When the car arrived at Wallace street the trio disembarked. Johnson was in a very angry mood, and stated with an oath that he intended to whip Freeland as soon as they entered the woods. As soon as they had gone a certain distance Johnson drew out his hatchet from his rear pocket and started in regular Indian fashion to slay it into Freeland's body. He chopped away like he was hewing at a tree, and then pulling away, he threw it with terrific force at Freeland's body. He started down the road towards his home and then they followed him with rocks.

Johnson ran back and recovered his hatchet, and with a terrible swing he dealt his antagonist a blow in the head. From the wound inflicted by the hatchet Freeland a day or two later died.

Two or three other witnesses were introduced in corroboration of Johnson's testimony.

Johnson's Statement.

Johnson, the defendant, was introduced during the afternoon and his statement was altogether a different version of the difficulty.

He stated that he had previously had a difficulty with Freeman but since the trouble occurred he had scarcely given it any thought.

When he entered the saloon on the evening of the latter difficulty he was greeted by Freeland in a very cordial manner and invited to participate in a game of pool.

Accepting the invitation as an overture of peace he very readily consented and several games were very amicably played.

Freeland was the victor in each of the rounds and after they had finished Johnson remarked in a pleasant way "Well, I see you can beat me."

"Yes," said Freeland, "I can whip you in more ways than one."

Johnson was surprised at the answer and ventured to ask him what he meant. He replied that he had not forgotten their old trouble and since he had whipped him at pool he would like to whip out the old difference.

Johnson replied that he had forgotten about that old score and if he was willing to overlook it he thought Freeland ought to be.

Freeland insisted on a fight and made a proposition to board the train and go to the woods. It was not accepted.

By Johnson, however, and he told Freeland that he was going home.

They accordingly separated and Johnson boarded the Marietta street car.

He had not been seated more than a minute before he espied Johnson and Freeland on the rear platform.

When the car reached Wallace street, Johnson stepped off and started for home. He had scarcely commenced to move when both of the other parties began to pelt him with rocks.

He drew out his hatchet which he carried in his rear pocket, being a lather by trade, and seeing that the fight was two to one, he started for his assailants.

"Drop the hatchet," said Freeland, "and we will have a fair fight." Johnson was accordingly dropped and immediately they began to rock him in desperation he started for Freeland, and then it was that he struck the fatal blow.

Freeland after receiving the blow in the head continued to throw his rocks assisted by his chum.

Johnson walked quietly to his home and they pelted him until he entered the gate. He was arrested at his home a day or two later and the first he knew of Freeland's death was the statement of the sheriff.

## It Will Be Resumed Today.

After the statement of Johnson was concluded the defendant's attorney announced closed. Solicitor Hill also announced that he had no further witnesses to introduce. It was then agreed to relieve the jury until this morning at 9 o'clock, and accordingly the jury was dismissed until the time appointed for resuming the investigation today.

## CONDITION OF THE SICK.

Colonel Henry W. Hilliard was resting quietly last night. There was no change in his condition yesterday and the family are still in attendance about his bedside.

## A JEW'S LOVE.

After Half a Century He Is Heard From.

## FORMERLY A PEDDLER IN GEORGIA

He Remembers Kindness, and Repays the Lady Who Had Nursed Him Back to Life.

Gratitude that lives through half a century must be sincere indeed. It is as rare as it is sincere.

Fifty years ago, while north Georgia was a wilderness, peopled only by a few adventurous pioneers, there lived in Campbellton a young Hebrew named Moses Loeb. He was a peddler, carrying his pack through a range of country which it took him about one month to cover. During one of these trips, he fell sick at the home of Dr. Glover, whose house was one of the stations on his way.

His illness developed into a severe attack of typhoid fever. Only the most careful nursing brought him back to health, when he departed profuse in his thanks to Mrs. Glover for her attention to him. That was his last appearance. He wandered away, and the Glovers gradually forgot all about him.

The Second Chapter.

One month ago a letter with a New York postmark was received at the little post office in Campbellton. Its superscription was in a foreign, contracted hand. The letter was addressed to the mayor of Campbellton. As that town does not rejoice in the possession of a mayor, the letter was opened by several prominent citizens, who, it was agreed, could represent the interests of the community in answering the strange missive.

The letter was signed Moses Loeb, and inquired for the address of Mrs. Glover. "I understand that she is a widow, and in needy circumstances," the letter went on, "and I want to know the facts."

The answer was sent that Mrs. Glover was, as stated, a widow, and poor and that she lived at present in Douglassville, where any letter would reach her.

The Third Chapter.

Yesterday Mrs. Glover received a letter which she could not at first understand. It contained a certified draft for \$500. The writer said:

"Forty-eight years ago, I lived a stranger in Georgia. I laid at the point of death in your house for six weeks, and it was only your tender care that gave me back to life. I have lived ever since in Weisbaden, Germany. Coming over with my family to visit the family of my late uncle, David Mayer, of Atlanta, I find myself suddenly called back home by urgent business, thus losing a visit I had marked out for myself to you. I send you a slight reminder that, though half a century has almost rolled around since I saw you, I have never forgotten your kindness. I hope yet to return and see you."

Mrs. Glover has a lively remembrance of the young Hebrew, and is carried away by his remembrance of her kindness so long ago.

CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

It Will Be Presented Tonight and Tomorrow Night at Edgewood Avenue Theatre.

This beautiful opera will be played by the Atlanta Opera Club tonight and Friday night at the Edgewood Avenue theatre.

The proceeds will be devoted to the home of the friendless, a worthy charitable institution of this city. It will be a splendid entertainment, many of Atlanta's most beautiful young ladies taking part in it. The "chorus girls" are the prettiest in the city, and their songs are as beautiful as songs can be.

The people of Atlanta should encourage the opera club in their laudable enterprise. Reserve your seats today at Bolles &amp; Bruckner's.

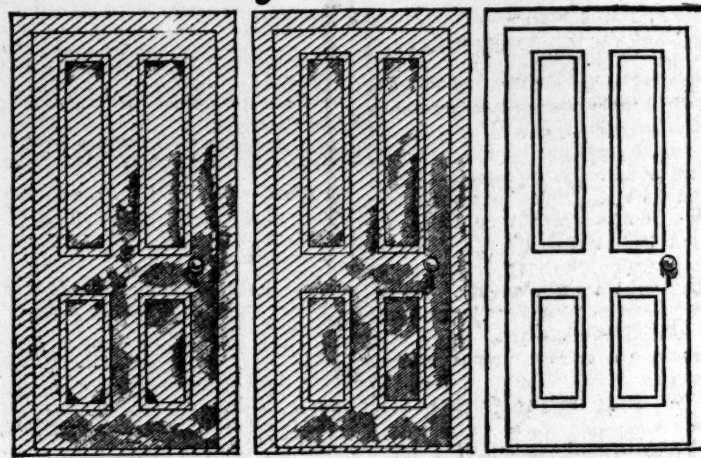
Sickness Among Children.

Especially infants, is prevalent at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

Our stores will remain open every night during the holidays until 9 o'clock. You are cordially invited to call.

MAIER & BERKELEY,  
dec14-7 31 and 33 Whitehall Street.

## The Story of a Door.



This door had not been cleaned in twenty years. They tried all kinds of soap on it, but the dirt wouldn't budge. At last somebody suggested Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder. There's how it looked in a few minutes.

GOLD DUST is the Best, as well as the Cheapest of all Washing Powders. Sold everywhere.

N. K. FAIRBANK &amp; CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, ME., PORTLAND, ORE., PITTSBURGH AND MILWAUKEE.

A NEHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSN

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW BREWERY THEIR IT IS ENORMOUS AND IS AS FOLLOWS:

15 Kettles per day equal to 300 days.....1,600  
Total Capacity per year of 300 days.....1,600CONSUMPTION OF MATERIAL:  
Hops—6,000 lbs. daily brew 14 lbs. to 100 lbs. beer or total lbs. per day.....7,500  
1,800,000 lbs. yearly brew 2 lbs. to 100 lbs. beer, or total lbs. per year.....2,250,000CAPACITY:  
6,000 Vats requiring 50 floors  
125x125 feet square, a total of 800,000 square feet

117x125 feet square, a total of 15,000 square feet

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## SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE

TRADE MARK

ARMOUR BUTTERINE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEVER RANCID.

Comparative analyses of Silver Churn Butterine and natural butter show ingredients essentially alike, except that Silver Churn Butterine contains no butyric acid, which is the decaying principle in natural butter; consequently Silver Churn Butterine will not become rancid. Purchased by the best families for fine table use and artistic cooking.

DON'T PUT OFF TILL TOMORROW THE DUTIES OF TODAY. BUY A CAKE OF

SAPOLIO

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

OF

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth

OF

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

Down go prices on everything in our immense stock. One thousand complete Parlor, Dining and Chamber Suits must be sold. A rare chance to get

Elegant Christmas Presents

for a little money. The largest stock of Furniture in Georgia. Every inch of our 80,000 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE filled with elegant pieces of useful Furniture, which

MUST BE SOLD.

PRICES WILL CUT NO FIGURE.

CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!

100 French beval Cheval Suits, \$25; worth double the price; a Beautiful Present for the members of the legislature to carry home with them. The best \$30, \$40, \$50 and \$60 Suits in America.

SEE THESE GOODS

Book Cases, Hat Racks, Fancy Desks, Chiffoniers, Folding Beds, Sideboards, glass-door Wardrobes. Read this: Twelve \$35 Cheval Suits cut to \$20.

Absolutely Unmatchable!

100 handsome Leather Chairs and Rockers. 300 fancy colored Rattan Rockers and Divans. Folding Lounges, Couches, Ladies' Desks, Easels, Screens and Onyx Tables.

White and Gold Pieces

in all the new shapes. Pier and Mantel Glasses, with hundreds of elegant articles.

We have determined to reduce this stock before January 1st. Get prices elsewhere and match them with ours. We will save you fully

TEN PER CENT.

100 \$15, \$16 and \$18 Oak Suits.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

17 and 19 Marietta Street,

P. H. SNOOK &amp; SON.



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# TWELVE PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 15, 1892.

**The Third Party Whips The Fight.**  
**The Soldiers' Home Bill is dead!**  
 This is what the indefinite postponement of the bill means.

It is impossible to regard it in any other light than as a triumph of the third party. In the last campaign that party made a strong fight on the home, and made it a leading issue.

"Smash the Soldiers' Home!" was the shout all along the line, and all the third party candidates were pledged to vote against the bill. It was useless to talk to the partisans about duty and patriotism—useless to show them that the state had an opportunity of acquiring a splendid and profitable property without expense. The home was tendered unconditionally by its trustees and the state could have sold it and applied the money to the relief of homeless veterans. But the third party was determined to kill the bill under any and all circumstances and leave our homeless and destitute soldiers to seek shelter in the poorhouse!

These are the cold facts of the case, and if they proclaim Georgia's shame we cannot help it. "The evil that men do lives after them," wrote Shakespeare, and in this humiliating case we shall realize the full truth of the saying. For many a year to come even our old enemies will point the finger of scorn at us as a people who refused a shelter to their old defenders when it would have cost us nothing.

There is little more to say. Our people have censured a farmer's legislature for defeating this bill, but its failure in the present legislature shows that the blame must be shared by others.

But the mischief is done, and in this one instance it must be admitted that the third party has whipped the fight.

And, now, the question comes up, what will our old soldiers and their sons and their friends have to say about it?

The only thing left for the trustees of the home to do is to take this rejected gift and sell it, and return the money to the big-hearted men and women who offered it to the state. Give them back their money and explain it, if it can be explained, without too much shame and ignominy!

The third party has indeed done a glorious day's work!

## An Extra Session.

The New York Herald, in opposing an extra session, is still giving unanswerable reasons why it should be called at the earliest possible moment. The people who want a change, says The Herald, "also wish that due notice thereof shall be served on the business interests of the country, whose contracts for the delivery of goods frequently run a twelvemonth or more into the future, that they may have ample time to fit themselves to the new condition of affairs. Abruptness in matters of finance is often equivalent to disaster. Sudden changes are seldom wholesome."

Precisely so, and the longer the preparations for tariff reform are postponed, the shorter time the business interests of the country will have to prepare for the change the people desire—that is to say, if the democrats propose to reform the tariff in time for the fall elections of 1894. If there has been no reform when these elections occur, what will be the verdict of the people? Naturally, they will conclude that the democrats have frittered away their opportunity, and the votes of the country may determine to return a majority to congress adverse to the democrats. Such things have happened before, and they are not unlikely to happen again.

There will be ample time for the business interests of the country to fit themselves to the new conditions of affairs, provided the democrats do not postpone the preliminaries until the regular session next December. Tariff reform must have a beginning if it is to be carried through at all, and the sooner it is begun by the democrats the more time the business interests of the country will have to fit themselves to it. The change will be less abrupt if it is begun promptly and carried out in a spirit of wisdom and moderation.

"A sudden and violent shaking up in the financial and manufacturing world," says The Herald, "such as an extra session would cause would have a tendency to defeat the very object the democratic party has in view, namely, additional property for all classes of citizens." But how and why? Does it follow as a matter of course that tariff reform begun at an extra session will be rash and injudicious, while that begun at the regular session will be conservative, wise and safe? We do not catch the point of The Herald's argument here. It seems to be beyond and above us—in the air, as it were. The very same men who will undertake to

reform the tariff at the regular session will have charge of it if an extra session is called. Mr. Cleveland will be in the white house while an extra session is dealing with the tariff, and he is not likely to endorse and injudicious trifling with the business interests of the country. We have heard a good deal of talk about the sensitiveness of the business interests with regard to tariff changes, and yet it is a well-known fact that the business interests of this country, so far as they have been heard from, are not only in favor of a tariff change, but in favor of a prompt change, provided it be judicious, so that they may know precisely what to depend on in making new contracts or in enlarging their facilities.

We are perfectly willing to leave this question of an extra session to Mr. Cleveland and the democrats whom he will naturally consult, but the logic of the situation shows very clearly that the democrats will merely potter with a grand opportunity by losing all the time that lies between the 4th of next March and the 4th of next December.

**The Wildcat Mugwumps.**  
 The Crisp incident at the dinner of the Reform Club has a very wholesome meaning if the democratic leaders do not draw from it the conclusions that common sense suggests. To make this meaning perfectly clear it is only necessary to say that Carl Schurz, a member of the fraudulent administration of Hayes, was a welcome guest, while a southern democrat, holding the third ranking office in the government, was invited only to be insulted by the manipulators of the club.

The lesson the Crisp incident emphasizes is this—that the moment the democratic party or any respectable portion of it becomes entangled with the schemes and policies of the wildcat mugwumps the organization is doomed to failure and defeat. The wildcat mugwumps, agents of the money power and visionaries on their own hook (so to speak) were at first members in good standing of the republican party. Their schemes and their policies drove reasonable people at the north and west out of that organization, and now the wildcat mugwumps are attempting to take hold of the democratic party, warp its doctrines and control its policies.

The moment the farmers of the west and south and the people generally have reason to believe that the wildcat mugwumps are to run the democratic party, then the democratic party had best look to itself for protection from the wolves. But the mugwumps will not be in it. We can trust Mr. Cleveland to take care of the best interests of the party.

## December Weather.

The New York Herald continues to warn its readers that they may expect an exceptionally bad winter.

Down in this region we generally have a mild Christmas, and for the past two years the day had a touch of Indian summer. But just before the holidays we frequently have a very bad spell of weather and all the indications point to such a season now. It will come just in time to bother the legions of shoppers, but they will make a mistake if they postpone the business of the hour. The excited people who propose to act as the agents of Santa Claus should go right ahead regardless of rain or shine. If they delay, the chances are that they will find even worse weather a day or two before Christmas, and they will make their selections hastily and in a bad humor from picket-stick stocks.

Never mind the weather—clear the deck for Christmas!

**Give the Railroads a Chance.**  
 At a time when four-fifths of the railroads of Georgia are in the hands of receivers, it is certainly a fortunate thing for all concerned that any further legislation regarded as hostile to their interests has been adversely reported.

The bills adversely reported by the senate committee, with the consent of their author, who yielded on the ground that the bills were of doubtful expediency at the present time, in view of the strong statements made by Mr. Comer, undoubtedly alarmed the railroads and their friends.

It is time to call a halt. For some years numerous bills have been introduced at every session of the legislature which menaced or were construed as a menace to railroad interests. Capitalists here and elsewhere have become uneasy, and have turned deaf ears to any proposition to invest in our railroad enterprises. There is no necessity for this constant tinkering with our transportation lines. We can well afford to let them rest, and give them a fair field and a fighting chance. We already have the best railroad laws of any state in the union. Our state commission has the power and the disposition to correct any evil that may threaten the interests of the public, and the law taxing railroads in every county is another point gained for the people.

Within the past few days we have seen the old Central struggling to reorganize on a safe basis, and the main obstacle in the way was the apprehension that our legislature was hostile to railroads and would pass certain pending bills. While it was said these bills were not designed to injure the railroads, the contrary impression had been produced, and the Central was in imminent danger of suffering perhaps irreparable damage, while thousands of our citizens would have shared the loss.

Under the circumstances, we are glad that the second sober thought of the legislature prevailed. It would be a good thing to let the railroads alone at least for awhile. The commission and the tax collectors will attend to them. It will take years to restore the confidence of capitalists in these enterprises, and we cannot change our policy a moment too soon. The railroads are the chief factors in the building up of the state, and the worst thing we could do would be to cripple them, and cause outsiders to believe that we are engaged in a crusade against them. It is no time to take a backward step. The railroads are under control, and any further interference with them will injure every class and every interest. For heaven's sake give us a rest on

antagonistic railroad legislation.

Give the railroads a chance.

A Pension for Mrs. Davis.

Governor Northen's letter in another column to Major Sidney Root contains a practical suggestion in the matter of securing a pension for Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The Memphis Association hopes to induce each southern state to appropriate something like \$500 a year for this object, but as the governor states, that is impossible in Georgia. The plan suggested is that a committee of ladies should be appointed in each county to raise the amount by private subscription. Many persons would gladly subscribe one dollar each, and the pension would then be fairly representative of our people. Major Root is a splendid organizer, and as his heart is in the work, we believe that he is the man of all others to take the matter in hand. He will find numerous friends ready to aid a movement so worthy and patriotic.

## A Possible Case.

Right on the heels of the increased output of gold in South Africa, and the discovery of a rich mine in Ontario, follows the story of a phenomenal placer mine on the San Juan river, in Arizona.

People are rushing to the Arizona mine just as they did in the days of the gold fever in California. When a man can wash out \$2,500 worth of the yellow metal in a day and a half it is natural that people should get excited. It is possible that the reports are exaggerated, but if they are true the controlling position of gold in the monetary world may be seriously disturbed. The advocates of the gold standard base their whole argument upon the assumption that gold is scarce in comparison with silver. New discoveries and the progress of science may at any time reverse these conditions. Suppose the new mines turn out to be the richest ever known, and that the new discoveries in the matter of cheaply separating the precious metal from other ores prove satisfactory, what will be the result?

Naturally, under such conditions gold would depreciate in value, and silver would rise. There would be a general demand for the demonetization of gold, or for the double standard as a compromise, and the silver men of the United States would suddenly be reinforced by the already discontented masses of England and Germany, and the governments of those countries would be unable to withstand the pressure.

Nothing of the kind may occur, but we have suggested a possible case. No nation will be wise if it pins its faith to gold alone. Silver has many times been at a premium over gold, and it will not do to assume that the latter will always be scarce enough to justify its present position. This is, of course, in the nature of a speculative discussion of a possibility, but we should not close our eyes to the fact that there may some time be a tremendous change in the relations and value of gold and silver.

## Judge Goby Vindicated.

The joint committee of the general assembly, which for more than a month has been investigating the charges preferred against Judge Goby, of the Blue Ridge circuit, submitted its report last night and its verdict is the complete vindication of Judge Goby.

The committee is composed of the very best material in the legislature and the verdict of such men as Major Bacon, Warner Hill, Colonel Rankin, Charlton Battle, Senators Wooten and Hatcher, and the others who compose the committee, can but be accepted as a complete refutation of the charges that have been so bitterly pushed against Judge Goby.

The constitution refrains from commenting upon the matter until the legislature has acted on the report of the committee, which it will probably do today or tomorrow.

**When Congress Should Meet.**  
 The movement to change the time fixed for the meeting of congress, so that it will meet on the 4th of March, instead of the first Monday in December, is a step in the right direction.

The month of December is always practically wasted. Knowing that they will adjourn several days in advance of Christmas, to return in January, the members are not inclined to take hold of important business seriously, and they merely kill time in a perfunctory way, doing little or nothing.

By changing the time of meeting to the 4th of March the members will avoid the worst part of the winter, and there will be no holiday season to interfere with them. But the best argument in favor of the change is that it will enable a new congress to go to work shortly after its election without waiting thirteen months, as is the case now, to carry out the will of their constituents.

It seems highly absurd and unjust in a republic to compel the people to wait more than a year for the reforms they expect under a new administration, unless the president feels justified in calling an extra session. If there is any sound objection to fixing the 4th of March as the day for the assembling of congress, it has not yet been presented.

## A Voice from the Past.

Cassius M. Clay writes to The Louisville Courier-Journal that the methods of certain monopolists and speculators recall the prediction of Thomas Jefferson who said:

"Our people will remain virtuous as long as agriculture is our chief object, which will be the case while there are vacant lands in America. When we get piled up on one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become corrupt as in Europe, and shall go to eating one another as they do there."

Was this the utterance of a pessimist, or the forecast of a statesman?

The fact that the wildcat mugwumps have shown their hands early will save lots of trouble.

It is only natural that Carl Schurz, redolent of the great fraud of 1876, should be a now welcome guest of the Reform Club dinner that a southern democratic speaker of the house.

What would Samuel J. Tilden say if he knew that Carl Schurz was lecturing democrats on "Moral Forces in Politics"? What

can any honest democrat say? Simply that a fraud is not less a fraud because he assumes the attitude of a Reckless.

Mr. Whitney did not dine with the wildcat mugwumps. Smart Mr. Whitney!

The goldolaters are beginning their campaign early. They will have less fun than they anticipated.

Editor Dana is now in Jerusalem. There are no wildcat mugwumps there.

T. Saffern Talfer, the great "tooter," is sufficient reason enough. He has been black-balled in the New York Coaching Club. So much for a young man who has buckles on his crupper.

Another "democratic" banquet with Belery Anderson as touter and head waiter will scorch the hominy of the party.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The career of Henry S. Ives is that of a remarkable adventurer. Ten years ago he was a clerk at a salary of \$1,000 a year; five years ago he was "Napoleon of finance"; since then he has served a term in prison for thieving. He was liberated not long ago and was soon afterwards married. He has installed his bride in a fine house in a fashionable quarter in New York city, the house costing him \$15,000 a year rent. Many Wall street dealers predict that Ives will be one of the largest capitalists in the country before he is forty years old.

Rev. Washington Gladden in a Sunday lecture on the heresy trials said that it could be shown that the great majority of defaulters who were church people attended some church before they were defrocked. It is probable that some would come after death in a literal hell. As a mere preventive of sin, he thought the new religion that teaches that of sin is a good thing, and that the new religion, and all that make heaven worth gaining can in some degree be enjoyed here, is to be preferred to the old orthodoxy that puts off all punishment until after death.

A correspondent of The New York Sun says that the different attorneys who participated in that engagement were considerably enhanced. Though Judge Clarke was absent when these initial proceedings were instituted, he has had the pleasure of hearing the appeal and his decision upon the several issues involved is now awaited with a great deal of interest.

Colonel James C. Dunlap has indefinitely postponed his famous Piedmont lecture, delivered for the 19th. The colonel was petitioned by many members of the legislature to deliver the lecture, but at that time it was thought that the general assembly would adjourn on the 20th, but as it is now under consideration Saturday is the date set for its adjournment. It has been thought best to withdraw the lecture until a more favorable time, which will be duly announced. Another reason for the postponement is that it is impossible to secure DeGree's opera house for an earlier date. Colonel Dunlap is one of our most popular citizens, and his ability and his courage are so highly appreciated by our people that there will be general regret at the postponement of his lecture.

into the basement. If Judge Clark happens to be in session, however, down there, the city court has no other alternative but to adjourn. Occasionally Judge Marshall Clarke is able to vacate his courtroom upstairs and to carry on his proceedings in chambers. When that is the case Judge Richard Clark comes upstairs and Judge Westland can have the basement. It is simply a going about from "best to pillar," and if nothing more serious, it is certainly provoking to justice. Frequently it is necessary for all of the courts to be in session at the same time and yet according to the present situation it is almost an absolute impossibility. The wheels of justice are, therefore, clogged by reason of the hesitations to act in the matter of extending either the area or the altitude of the courthouse.

Speaking of the courthouse naturally suggests the subject of "lawyers." Atlanta has all kinds, from the penny advocate to the pound barrister—from those who practice in the courts of the justice to those who are well bedfired by reason of their talents to mingle in the oratory of the supreme court. Atlanta has decidedly, at the present time, the greatest miscellany and yet at the same time the highest excellence in her list of Blackstone who adorn the upper circles of the practice will favorably compare with any in the union. Such men as Nat Hammond, Judge Hopkins, Alex. King, Judge Dorney and many others are hard to find in the jurisdiction of any court, and their talents would grace the highest judiciary of the land.

Perhaps the greatest forensic battle that was ever waged in Fulton county occurred during the summer of 1891, when the now celebrated Bryan case was tried before Judge Clarke. It was fortunate for Judge Clarke that his privileges of vacation allowed him to be in another section of the county. He escaped the worry of a long sitting, but he missed the opportunity of hearing one of the finest legal disputations that was ever known in Fulton county. The eloquence and legal acumen displayed during that celebrated trial is now a matter of history. It was the talk of the whole country from Maine to California, and the reputations of the different attorneys who participated in that engagement were considerably enhanced. Though Judge Clarke was absent when these initial proceedings were instituted, he has had the pleasure of hearing the appeal and his decision upon the several issues involved is now awaited with a great deal of interest.

**JUST FROM GEORGIA.**

**A Little Love Song.**  
 The love that beams in my dearest dreams  
 Hath none of the world's mad blisses;  
 Its wayward wiles, or its splendid smiles—  
 For it comes from a wife's sweet kisses!

The songs that flow from my lips are not  
 The songs that I dream or render;  
 They are roses swept from a garden spot—  
 Kissed by a wife's lips tender!

And not to me shall their glory be,  
 Though the world should bow and bring it;  
 If a song I sing, 'tis a holy thing—  
 For she taught my lips to sing it!

O, storm and strife of the world's mad life,  
 When I fade from your gloom and blisses,  
 Let my heaven above be the lips I love—  
 Sweet with a wife's sweet kisses!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

**Out of Role.**  
 We're out of role in Billville, and shot's 10  
 For the old commonwealth's aid.

The vigilance committee ain't a-caperin' around;  
 But when we see subscribers a-comin' for  
 We pitch 'em out the window, an' jes' save  
 The rope and all!

Mr. Gibbs Gardner, formerly of Georgia, is now editing The Mobile Evening News. He is making a great success of the paper, and is regarded as an excellent newspaper man. The Billville Banner desires to acknowledge, through The Constitution, the following highly appreciative tribute from an Atlanta subscriber:

"Let Shakespeare read and write no more;  
 Let Byron hide behind the door;  
 Let Milton sit in silent gloom,  
 And give the Billville poet room."

The Albany News and Advertiser has perfected arrangements by which it has gained a most convenient schedule. The News and Advertiser carries passengers at a rate less than the established rates. The stronger lines have protested, and it is an open secret that they have resolved to work for a "two-cent-a-mile" rate, to have it established by law in Ohio at the coming session of the legislature. The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Company is in a position that if these weaker lines can afford to do business coming from territory other than their own for less than 2 cents a mile, they can afford to handle the business of their own territory at that rate. The officials of these lines claim that they are able to live on a 2-cent rate, and never would have opposed it but through the appeals to them by the lines that are now foremost in making the rate.

The New York Central has an established rate of 2 cents and finds it satisfactory. There fifty miles more than the other lines, and it is a minister or traveling man. There are no reductions and no mileage books, and a round-trip ticket costs just as much as a single ticket. This has tended to simplify the work of the passenger agent, and the gain in the earnings, from no excursions or other reduced rates, equals, if it does not surpass, the loss from the fare from 3 cents to 2 cents a mile. They claim further that the general public is benefited by such a rate, while other lines are forced to raise their rates.

For these reasons, and on account of recent rate-cutting by the weaker lines, the stronger roads in favor of a 2-cent-a-mile rate to be established by law.

**ETCHED AND SKETCHED.**

It is there is one thing, just at this time, that is needed in this more than anything else—it is a courtroom for Judge Richard Clark. For the last eight years Judge Clark has held his sessions of the county building in the basement of the county building. He has never resented it, however, in words and no one has heard him complain. It is nevertheless a great misfortune that he has been obliged to hold his court in a place so inconvenient. The situation fully justifies the state, has not made a better provision for his criminal court. Judge Clark is one of the oldest members of the state's judiciary, and his services are of great value to Georgia. Much of the history of the state is interwoven with his own biography, and our system of jurisprudence is largely the result of his own learning and labor. For nearly fifty years he has been a towering figure in the state and the south, and he has now fallen upon his head in gentle premonition of the close of his life and more unshaken than his character. He has not only lived in Georgia all these years, but he has lived in behalf of Georgia—he has labored earnestly for the old commonwealth and he can proudly look back over his life and feel that he has not only been an observer in Georgia's busy theater, but a prominent actor upon its stage. He has carried himself with the same dignity and with an air of sovereignty that has well bedfired him as a king's gentleman, and now in his old age it does look unbecomingly to put him away in an old cellar, as it is actually an old cellar—a mere hole in the ground—and yet for eight years Judge Clark has held his court in that gloomy, low-ceilinged basement, and he has borne it with a patience and a forbearance that is worthy of a saint. It is time that the county was looking into this matter. The question was agitated several months ago but the matter has lapsed into a very unfortunate serenity. A courtroom is also needed for Judge Westmoreland. When will the extension of the courthouse cease to be a matter of "if" or "when" and become a question of brick and mortar?

Atlanta has four courts that hold their sessions in the county building and yet only two courtrooms. Judge Van Epps and Judge Westmoreland, in order to clear their dockets, are frequently obliged to hold their courts simultaneously. When that is the case Judge Van Epps, of course, occupies his own quarters while Judge Westmoreland goes down

into the basement. If Judge Clark happens to be in session, however, down there, the city court has no other alternative but to adjourn. Occasionally Judge Marshall Clarke is able to vacate his courtroom upstairs and to carry on his proceedings in chambers. When that is the case Judge Richard Clark comes upstairs and Judge Westland can have the basement. It is simply a going about from "best to pillar," and if nothing more serious, it is certainly provoking to justice. Frequently it is necessary for all of the courts to be in session at the same time and yet according to the present situation it is almost an absolute impossibility. The wheels of justice are, therefore, clogged by reason of the hesitations to act in the matter of extending either the area or the altitude of the courthouse.

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**THE TWO-CENT QUESTION.**  
 From The Toledo Blade.  
 The "2-cent" railroad fare question will again be agitated in the near future. This has been brought about by the action of some of the weaker lines going into the territory of the stronger lines, and the latter have protested, and it is an open secret that they have resolved to work for a "two-cent-a-mile" rate, to have it established by law in Ohio at the coming session of the legislature. The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Company is in a position that if these weaker lines can afford to do business coming from territory other than their own for less than 2 cents a mile, they can afford to handle the business of their own territory at that rate. The officials of these lines claim that they are able to live on a 2-cent rate, and never would have opposed it but through the appeals to them by the lines that are now foremost in making the rate.

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For these reasons, and on account of recent rate-cutting by the weaker lines, the stronger roads in favor of a 2-cent-a-mile rate to be established by law.

**The Younger Gould Regime.**  
 Referring to the death of Mr. Jay Gould and its effect upon the management of his properties in the southwest, a manager is quoted as follows: "The three sons, George, Edward and Howard, have been at their father's elbow for years. The details of his vast properties have impressed upon them and his practical management largely turned over to them. They have proved exceptionally fine business boys, and have grasped the situation fully. What the father had started they are ready to continue, and it is thought that they will, as well as effort, to religiously and conscientiously carry out his ideas. The men who were his constant advisers and confidants in their confidence; the chiefs of departments who were acceptable to him will be acceptable to them. The big systems will continue to move on in the paths marked out for them by the master hand. It is possible, it is true, that the day of grand Gould may be over, but the fine business insight and mastery of details which governed the property after he had retired, and which by patient coaching have been transmitted from father to sons, will continue over all the roads and other property owned by the Gould estate."

**The Speed of Steamers.**  
 From The New York Sun.  
 To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: That the city of Paris averaged 20.70 knots on her last trip is a fact. This is in fact nearly twenty-four miles an hour, an unheard-of speed for a trans-Atlantic steamer.

Editorial Comment: It may seem to our correspondent, it is nevertheless true. The City of Paris did in fact, average 20.70 knots, or, geographically miles, an hour throughout her last trip, or nearly twenty-four miles an hour, an unheard-of speed for a trans-Atlantic steamer. This is not all of it, either. On the day she logged 500 miles (nautical) she averaged upwards of 21.14 knots, or nearly 24.12 land lubber miles. Next year, when the Campana comes out, we will see a ship intended to average twenty-one knots or more all the way across the Atlantic. She will naturally be capable of doing 22 or 23.12 knots for a short, or about twenty-four miles an hour. If our doubting friend feels a little bewildered at this revelation, we can tell him something that will put him to sleep completely. A German torpedo boat has exhibited a speed of 27 knots an hour, or, in a rough guess, 31 land miles! The things that modern science has done on the ocean are astounding.

# FOR THE POOR.

**Christmas to Find Its Way Into Every House in the City.**

**A MEETING OF CITIZENS YESTERDAY.**  
 At Which Arrangements Were Made for Collecting Supplies to Be Distributed Among the Poor.

In the coming days of Christmas cheer shall it be said that there are those among us who are shivering from the wintry blasts, or that the want of food destroys the character of the day in the humble homes of the poor?

It is true that the poor we must always have among us, but surely there can be one day in the year when joy can reign supreme and every heart be made glad.

This was the purpose of a meeting held yesterday evening in The Constitution building, at which a large number of gentlemen were present. Among them were Mayor Hempfl, Hon. Joe Hatch, Mr. B. B. Crow, Mr. C. Hampton, Rev. J. W. Lee and others. Rev. J. W. Lee was called to the chair and Mr. Walter Taylor was elected secretary. A general debate it was decided that not only should every family in the city have a Christmas dinner, but every poor child in Atlanta should rejoice in the possession of its doll as well as the richest. The idea was that the people should be appealed to to contribute money, provisions, fuel and clothing in sufficient quantities so that every family in town should be provided with what was most needed. This movement is a repetition of last year, but on a much larger scale. Committees were appointed for the purpose of making collections of the necessary articles for this great work. Wholesale Liquor Dealers—Joseph Thompson, chairman, Frank Potts. Wholesale Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing—Merchants, Dr. R. D. Spaulding. White Goods—J. W. Lee and others. Groceries—J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Peaches—J. W. Lee and others. Marlett Street Merchants—Walter, Hatcher, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Lumber, Wood and Coal Dealers and Manufacturers—Martin Amoruso, M. Taylor, Josiah Carter, W. B. Boddy, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Banks and Bankers—W. A. Hemphill, chairman, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Railroads and Ticket Offices—Captain Albert Howell, chairman, Hon. Charles K. D. D. W. Insurance Offices—Charles Northen, chairman, Fulton Colville, F. J. Moran, C. A. Carter. Lumber, Wood and Coal Dealers and Manufacturers—Martin Amoruso, M. Taylor, Josiah Carter, W. B. Boddy, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Banks and Bankers—W. A. Hemphill, chairman, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian. Railroads and Ticket Offices—Captain Albert Howell, chairman, Hon. Charles K. D. D. W. Insurance Offices—Charles Northen, chairman, Fulton Colville, F. J. Moran, C. A. Carter. Lumber, Wood and Coal Dealers and Manufacturers—Martin Amoruso, M. Taylor, Josiah Carter, W. B. Boddy, J. W. Lee, Max Krum, H. H. Canabian.

The office of Mr. T. C. Hampton, No. 13 Decatur street, was made the headquarters for the collection of donations. There was some debate as to whether the collection should be made on Christmas morning, because of its falling on Sunday, or on the Saturday preceding. It was ultimately decided that Sunday was an appropriate day for the work, but it was decided that the work could be more expeditiously done on Saturday morning and night, and at noon on that day a hundred wagons, driven by leading citizens, will start out on a mission to collect donations for the poor and the homeless of the city.















**The Full Text of His Argument in the  
Gober Case.**

**The Argument Is a Strong Review of the Facts in the Case, and Is Decidedly Spicy in Parts.**

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# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

## SALE OF FURNITURE

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The only safe way for purchasers is to always insist upon having

# ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

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H. SNOOK & SON  
ARE OFFERING

French bevel plate Cheval Suits for \$29, old price, \$45. Members  
legislature, this will make a handsome present to take home.

**100,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE**  
Dresses, Trunks, Book Cases, Desks, Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Parlors, Chamber Suits, Sideboards. Hundreds of beautiful and useful for the holidays. Everybody should see this stock, which we to close out.

—WILL HAVE THEIR—

## CHRISTMAS OPENING

SATURDAY, DEC. 17th.

First Concert, 10 to 12 a. m.

Third Concert, 7.30 to 9.30 p. m.

Fine Soloists. Thornton's Orchestra.

**You Are Invited to Attend.**

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

# EXECUTORS SALE OF FURNITURE AND MANTLES

**1** The executors of the estate of Andrew J. Miller have concluded to sell out the entire stock of Furniture, Mantles, Tiles and Grates as rapidly as possible in order to settle up its business.

## CHAMBER AND PARLOR FURNITURE

2 For eleven years a very large and choice stock of goods has been kept in the stores at No. 60 and 62 Peachtree street. The people of Atlanta and vicinity have seen this splendid business and will no doubt take advantage of this rare opportunity to seek such articles as they may need. Only the very best goods have been kept for sale by this establishment.

— as only the very best goods have been kept for sale by this establishment.

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE

Every article is marked down to a price that will insure its sale. We must close up the business. Nearly every one needs the goods we carry. Everybody wants the best goods at the lowest prices.

3 for the least money. We claim that we are selling goods lower than any house in town. We have a specific purpose in view, viz: to dispose of this entire stock, and at once. In August we advertised to close out the Carpet business, and we did it. We now advertise to close out the Furniture and Mantle business, and we are doing it from this date.

MANTLES, TILES, GRATES

**4** We are making a great sacrifice because we can't help ourselves. Now is the time for you to profit by this great sale. The Christmas days are at hand. Your money will go a long way in our store. Come now and select what you want before the stock is broken.

# ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE

P. H. MILLER, MANAGER.



## COLONEL GEORGE BROWN'S SPEECH.

The Text of His Argument in the Guber Case.

Continued from the Tenth Page.

Colonel and Maddox, Colonel W. T. Day and Mr. J. D. Darnell, as no evidence was introduced in the case, Mr. Maddox knew this very well; I cannot say how much of it Mr. J. D. Darnell remembers. This record was not in the clerk's office, and a rule was issued upon the application of the clerk, calling upon them to produce it, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The rule nisi in such cases was issued. Colonel Day and Mr. Darnell immediately in their power, possession, custody or control. All the record was found except the original motion. The hearing of this rule was set for the Monday following the week the clerk of the court was called upon to produce it, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The clerk of the court was called upon to produce it, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The clerk of the court was called upon to produce it, or show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

It was exactly what had been required of all the other counsel in the case, to file an answer under oath that the papers were not in their possession. There was absolutely no difference in the way in which the counsel were treated, yet the clerk immediately showed that he was tyrannously and outrageously treated. If Judge Guber simply desired to punish these gentlemen on account of any previous charges, he could have done so upon their showing, for it is not denied that they took this record from the clerk's office without an order of court, and under the rule of court they could have been punished for contempt. The record had been returned they were charged and have some show of proving that they had been in this entire investigation, and how they have tried, by every means, to produce the public mind against Judge Guber, in giving their account of this transaction, they publish a copy of Judge Guber's telegram as follows: "You can file such answer and you need not come," but they announced with a deal of bravado that they preferred to meet this judge face to face in his own court. The truth is they went there in order to satisfy themselves that this motion was utterly lost in order that they might make these charges and have some show of proving them. I would like to know if it is to be considered a crime for a judge of the superior court to take such steps as are necessary to protect the public records of the county and suppress them in the clerk's office? No matter whether he wanted them for any particular purpose or not, they were the property of the people of that county and the law required them to be kept there, and no man has a right to complain if he is called upon to produce them when they are in controversy with Judge Guber—the motive lies behind all this. These men have an idea that they elevate themselves by picking a quarrel with a man whose station in life. How far they will succeed in this laudable desire remains to be seen. If there were any sort of truth in these charges, it strikes me that of all men Judge Guber would have been the last to institute proceedings to recover this lost motion which would conclusively establish his guilt, if guilty, and destroy his reputation and usefulness forever. I never heard of any rational man hunting up evidence upon which to convict himself. There is one scene that I hope the people of Georgia may never be called upon to witness again, and that is to see two confessed rogues appear before a select committee of the general assembly to testify against the judge in whose court they were convicted. It seems to me that in their desperate efforts to besmear Judge Guber of decency and propriety, but unfortunately they were not even sustained by the fact that their case was dismissed in the supreme court, on account of an improper certificate to the bill of exceptions, but it was admitted that this certificate was

prepared and presented to the judge by one of the counsel for the defendant, and if they did not possess sufficient learning and ability to carry their case to the supreme court, it was their misfortune and Judge Guber was not responsible. They have asked that these charges be untrue, that they receive the condemnation that they deserve. Unless they are to be believed, interested as they are, entertaining the most intense bitterness and animosity toward Judge Guber, as they themselves admit, in preference to almost the entire bar of the Blue Ridge circuit, they have not only been proven to be untrue, but utterly malicious and unfounded. If there is even the faintest suspicion of foundation for these charges the fact would puzzle an inquiring mind, that Judge Guber was recently re-elected judge of the Blue Ridge circuit, which has at least a respectable share of the legal talent of the state, without even the suggestion of opposition and endorsement by the entire bar, the unanimous choice of the people and of the entire delegation in the legislature from his circuit, without having solicited either directly or indirectly the support of a single man. Are all the people of this circuit corrupt? Are there no honest lawyers practicing at the bar of its courts? If this state of affairs exist the distinguished memorialists should have enlarged the scope of their investigations, and they would be entitled to the distinction of being the first men who have attempted to indict the entire people of a very large and considerable section of Georgia. Or is it in conclusion that Pinkerton's detective agency was the only one in the trial of this case that the bar and people of the circuit have been able to learn during his service of eight years as solicitor general and four years as judge? If they possess this wonderful talent would furnish them a larger and more lucid field than they now occupy? If they are exercising it and where they would turn it to a better account than the manner in which they have been now employing it.

The truth of this case and the motive which inspired these charges is found in the testimony of Mr. Jordan who stated that Judge Guber said to him that Judge Guber had fought him in his race for attorney general and that almost every county in the Blue Ridge circuit had instructed for his opponent, Hon. J. M. Terrell, and that he intended to get even with him. They were born in malice, inspired by a spirit of revenge and were prompted by the desire of vengeance of a political bushwacker. Judge Guber had the opportunity in the month of June of this year to buy the will of this man W. C. Glenn. It has been shown that Glenn offered to support Judge Guber for any office within the gift of the people if Judge Guber would lend him his influence in his race for attorney general, but Judge Guber very properly refused to become a party to degrading the high office of attorney general to such a level as for this at least he is entitled to the thanks of the people of Georgia. I am allowed to say that where Judge Guber is known and the memorialists are known these charges have had no more influence on the public mind than a tossing ship on the ocean's billow. They can no more shake public confidence in the uprightness, integrity and honesty of Judge Guber than an infant can descend from the Canadian heights and pass along the slippery rocks beneath Niagara's crushing torrent and turn back its rolling tide and whirl its mighty force and surge into its terrible eddy. What they have said has had no more effect upon his character among our people than the relic hunters, whom a traveler described as pecking away with their tack hammers upon the granite face of the great apylax, whose blows were no more felt than a dust storm from the Egyptian sands blown against it by a passing breeze. He is absolutely above and beyond the reach of such characters, and although the notoriety attending this investigation has been exceedingly trying to a judge naturally sensitive and extremely jealous of his good name, although he has felt the injustice done him most keenly, it has been a source of consolation to him that has sustained and comforted him in the darkest hour of his trials. His knowledge of the fact that from one end of his circuit to the other, from the Blue Ridge mountains to the Chattahoochee river, in every nook and corner of the territory over which he presides, the great, throbbing heart of the people was beating in sympathy with him, and that thousands of honest, conscientious, law-abiding men would appear at a moment's warning to testify to their unlimited confidence in him as a man, as a lawyer and as a judge. If charges of this serious nature against the judge of the Blue Ridge circuit had been made by men of high character and prominence, a storm of popular indignation would have followed the accusation as the peal of thunder follows the lightning's flash; it would have swept everything before it; the people would have demanded the most thorough investigation, for they would have known that there was some honest mistake about it. But when made by such men as C. C. Glenn and C. D. Maddox, who do not reside in the Blue Ridge circuit, who do not practice in any of the courts of that circuit, who have made a single case in a single county of the circuit, who have waited for more than two years after the alleged occurrence, and until

Judge Guber appeared before the general assembly for re-election without opposition, and endorsed by every senator and representative in his circuit, and the memorial is introduced in the house of representatives on the morning the election is to occur, the motive becomes so transparent that instead of exciting a storm of indignation, they become the objects of melancholy pity and contempt.

## A LAW WHICH WILL FIGURE

In the Pending Strike of the Railway Telegraphers in Georgia.

A bill introduced by the Hon. John T. Boifemille, of Bibb, and passed by the last legislature, promises to figure prominently in the present strike of the railway telegraphers.

Mr. Boifemille introduced the bill at the request of the locomotive engineers of the state in order to make travel on railroads safer. The act has served as a great protection to life and property, and its beneficial workings have been enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed and approved not only by all railroad employees and telegraphers, but by the entire railway traveling public.

## The Law to Be Enforced.

The report is that the telegraphers intend to strictly apply Mr. Boifemille's law to the railroads, and prevent the railroads from violating the provisions of the law. For general information the law is here published:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That from and after the 1st day of February, 1891, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to employ in this state any telegraph operator to receive and transmit dispatches governing the movement of trains who is less than eighteen years of age and who has not at least one year's experience as a telegraph operator and who has not stood a thorough examination before the railroad superintendent or trainmaster and received a certificate of his competency from such officers. A written record of said certificate shall be kept in the office of the officer issuing it and be subject to inspection at any time; provided, however, that this law shall not apply to any operator above sixteen years of age employed in any telegraph office in this state at the time this act goes into effect.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any railroad company violating the requirements of section 1 of this act shall forfeit for each and every offense a sum not less than \$50 and not more than \$500. All forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the public school fund.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That suits for the collection of forfeitures under the provisions of this act shall be brought in the county where such violation shall occur, and shall be prosecuted by the solicitor general of the judicial circuit in which such county is situated.

## Color of the Return Postal Card.

Washington, December 13.—Postmaster General Wamamaker today approved the selected color of the international return postal card. It is a bluish gray and the cards are the same size as the domestic card.

For Piles, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Chafing, Catarrh, Soreness, Lameness, Sore Eyes, Inflammation, Hemorrhages.



DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

## TO TAKE STOCK.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO. ARE GETTING READY

to round up the year's work, and in order to facilitate the work and to reduce the quantity of goods on hand they will commence now and continue until January 1st to make special prices to clear out of the way every possible article that can be sold.

## COST IS BETTER THAN CARRYING OVER!

and on many things such as Novelty Suits and Fancy Suitings, Cloaks, Jackets, Caps, ready-made Suits, Underwear, etc., including every odd and short length in the house, and men's Shoes, prices will be no object, AS THEY MUST GO. Prices will be made low enough to clear them out. In fact, the whole stock in every department must be reduced and at once. In Carpets, Draperies and Rugs call for odds and short lengths you will buy.

IN FURNITURE trade has never been so good and there never was such a variety as is now on the floor. The quantity is large, and in order to reduce it prices to clear out and thin down will be made. IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY who needs furniture or who desire to make a suitable present to attend this clearance sale, examine quality of goods and compare prices. Do this at once and get choice of goods.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO.



## "THE BELMONT,"

S. W. Cor. Walton and Cone Streets, Atlanta, Georgia  
MRS. G. H. GUERRARD, MANAGER  
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.



For sale by all druggists.  
The Lamar-Bankin Drug Co., wholesale agents.  
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AT FOLKS!  
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"  
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.  
Cleanse the system, cure skin eruptions, remove all impurities from the blood, and give the skin a clear, healthy, and beautiful complexion.  
Do La Monte's Complexion Wafers  
bleach the skin snow white.  
Druggists or by mail, 10c per box (60c for 3 boxes).  
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.  
No 12, 2nd No 1.

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Do you know a good thing when you see it? Are you a judge of goods? No? Well, we invite comparison. We put on sale today, and will continue to sell until all are sold, twenty pieces each of black and blue clay Worsted. A black suit is a necessary thing nowadays, and when you can have one made to your order at the price we offer you an all wool English clay Worsted, every man can afford to have his clothes made according to his particular idea and style. We offer this clay Worsted

SACK SUIT TO ORDER FOR - - \$20.

CUTAWAY SUIT TO ORDER FOR \$22.

All we ask is for you to call and examine them. You people who have been paying from \$40.00 to \$60.00 for a Dress Suit, you people who have been paying ready-made Clothiers from \$18.00 to \$30.00 for eastern factory-made stuff, you are the ones we want to call and compare with our goods what you've got or what you have seen elsewhere for almost double the money. We invite inspection of our work and a comparison of prices. We defy any Clothier or Tailor in this city to produce the same garment for the same money, workmanship, trimmings, fit and quality of goods and general appearance to be considered. This is by far the greatest bargain we have ever offered, and if you need a suit of Clothes come and examine these goods. Fit, workmanship and trimmings to be first-class.

We also agree to press and keep in repair for one year all garments made by us. Remember the price in any style of Sack Coat Suit to order, \$20.00, Cutaway Coat, any style Suit, to order, \$22.00. Come at once, don't delay, open every night until 9 o'clock p. m.

KALIN BROTHERS,  
THE LEADING TAILORS,  
NO. 8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

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